

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. C. MENDES-GIBSON,

D.P.H., Camb., etc.

FOR THE

WANGFORD

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the Year 1902.

BUNGAY:

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO THE

Sanitary Condition of the Wangford Rural District.

To the Chairman and Members of

THE WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

In my report I propose following as nearly as possible the instructions laid out by the Local Government Board, and these are:—

“The report should be chiefly concerned with the conditions affecting health in the District, and with the means for improving those conditions. It should contain an account, brought up to the year under review, of the sanitary circumstances of the District, and of any improvement or deterioration which may have occurred during the year in these circumstances. Care should be taken to report fully and explicitly on the influences threatening to affect injuriously the public health in the District, and on the action which has been taken, or which may still be needed, with a view to combat those influences. It is of especial importance that the Medical Officer of Health should record what action has been taken to remedy unhealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous annual reports, or in special reports presented during the year under review, and that attention should be called afresh, year by year, to such as remain unremedied.”

The Local Government Board also suggests the various headings under which the necessary information can be most usefully arranged, and such headings as answer my purpose I have adopted.

The Wangford Rural District is divided into two subdivisions, Bungay and Beccles, containing the following parishes :—

CENSUS RETURN FOR 1901 AND 1891 :

BUNGAY DIST.	1901	1891	BECCLES DIST.	1901	1891
Bungay St. Mary	1673	1759	Barsham ..	251	299
„ Holy Trinity	1641	1801	Ellough ..	127	140
All Saints ..	233	241	North Cove ..	240	235
Flixton ..	193	168	Redisham ..	117	169
Homersfield ..	139	160	Ringsfield ..	321	309
Mettingham ..	318	325	St. Andrew's ..	373	484
St. Cross ..	189	222	Shadingfield ..	155	159
St. James' ..	187	201	Shipmeadow ..	245	223
St. John's ..	72	93	Sotterly ..	221	246
St. Lawrence ..	211	247	Weston ..	217	253
St. Margaret's } Ilketshall }	250	268	Willingham ..	138	115
St. Margaret's } Southelmham }	121	123	Worlingham ..	181	198
St. Michael's ..	84	116			
St. Peter's ..	93	79			
Totals ..	5404	5803	Totals ..	2586	2829

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The District is situated in the valley of the Waveney in the County of Suffolk, and comprises twenty-six parishes, forming the Wangford Union.

These parishes vary in population from about 1670 to as low as 90. The surface is underlating, the highest point being about two miles south of Bungay and the lowest being Bungay itself. The town is bounded on the North by the river Waveney, which also forms the Northern boundry of the greater part of the District.

The subsoil varies in places, but is chiefly clay, the Waveney is a slow running river and is very liable in winter to over-flow its banks for several miles. The entire population is agricultural, excepting in the small town of Bungay.

2. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

This is still very defective throughout the District generally, as I pointed out in my previous report, I except, as before, the Flixton Hall Estate, the houses there are of an improved character to the ordinary labourer's cottage, and any improvements with regards to the sanitary conditions are promptly carried out. In the parishes of Worlingham and Ellough also new and improved cottages are taking the places of the old ones.

The defective Housing Accommodation in the District generally is, I consider, due to the depression of agricultural interests, the value of the land being so low, that small owners are unable to advance with the times in the matter of house accommodation for their labourers. But although there is much room for improvement, I am glad to say that I have no such instance to report as that mentioned by Mr. Rider Haggard in "Rural England," as occurring in another County, namely, twenty labourers sleeping in one room.

During the two years I have been in office, I am pleased to say that there has been a marked improvement in this housing difficulty.

The town of Bungay.—Last Year one house was pulled down, as I found it quite unfit for human occupation. In Boro'well Lane there is a block of cottages which I consider should be condemned, the block, consisting of four cottages, is in an advanced state of delapidation, only two out of the four are inhabited. Four new cottages, each containing three bedrooms, are in the course of construction.

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, CONDITION OF SEWERS AND HOUSE DRAINS, METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

In the town of Bungay the Pail System is used and is admirably carried out under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and is everything that can be desired. There are a few W.C.'s, but all of them are received into cesspits and are emptied as required by the owners.

Removal of House Refuse.—All refuse is deposited in dust-bins and removed by the occupiers when required. I would again recommend that the District Council should take this into their own hands.

The Country District.—Middens are used generally throughout the District. These I am requiring to be all covered and well-ventilated, and I am able to state that most of them have been done. I much prefer earth closets, and by degrees your Sanitary Inspector is substituting the pail system and doing away with the old middens.

The Drainage.—The only drainage in the District is that which is in connection with the town of Bungay.

There is never any indication of accumulated surface water or improper scour of street surface, as there are fourteen points of discharge of the sewers. These sewers carry off all the foul water together with the rain-fall. It has been calculated that the rain which falls upon roofs, paved or macadamized streets and yards, and finds its way to the street gullies and sewers amounts to about 600,000 gallons, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch fall in 24 hours, so the sewers are kept well flushed through a great portion of the year.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

The town of Bungay is supplied by wells, fitted with pumps, and there is a fair supply, but owing to the small rain-fall and almost entire absence of snow during the past year, the supply of good water has been far from satisfactory. One new well, fitted with a pump, has been sunk in Bungay during the past year.

Country Districts.—The supply is mainly from wells and ponds. During the past year several have been cleaned and the wells repaired, and I may state that the general supply and quality of the water has been materially improved during the past two years; still there remains much that should be done and I would strongly recommend that many of the ponds should be filtered by the polarite method (in preference to the charcoal system), into shallow wells sunk for the purpose.

As I put forward in my report of last year there is much that might be done to utilize the rainwater. There are thousands of square feet of roofing in the District the rainfall on, which could be passed through a rainwater separator and then through a polarite filter and carried into suitable receivers. I am willing to supply further details as to this method to any one wishing to adopt it.

At Stow Park Farm I analyzed the water and condemned it for cooking and drinking purposes, the well and surrounding ground were opened and we found a leaking pipe draining from the farm yard, which passed within a few feet of the well, the contents of which percolated directly into the well. This has all been remedied and the water is now good and plentiful.

North Cove.—The water supply in this village is very defective and there are several improvements necessary which I should like to see carried out.

5. PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION,

viz.:

COWSHEDS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, DAIRIES, MILK SHOPS,
FATORIES, AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one Slaughter House under the authority, situated in St. Margaret's. This is always well kept and does not cause a nuisance to any of the surrounding houses. I have repeatedly made surprise visits, but have never found anything to complain of. But I think more care should be taken to cover the carcase more completely whilst conveying it along the public highway.

COWSHEDS REGISTERED.

In the TOWN OF BUNGAY there are 15, and in the District there are 17. Throughout the District these are being improved.

Bungay. In the Cowsheds occupied by Mr. Veasey, certain improvements have been made, which I consider satisfactory. In the one occupied by Mr. Hembling a new floor has been laid down in the dairy, but much more requires to be done in these premises.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

Shadingfield. I mentioned in my last report that the floor of the dairy required relaying, this has been done and now the dairy and refrigerating room are in a satisfactory state.

Weston. Several improvements have been carried out.

6. NUISANCES.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THEIR ABATEMENT, AND ANY REMAINING UNABATED.

The Inspector's summary, which will be found at the end of this report, shows that a very great deal has been done in this respect. The whole District is systematically visited by the Inspector, who attends every fortnightly meeting of the Board, showing his report of the nuisances requiring abatement, formal notices are then ordered to be served. In only one instance were legal proceedings, after the formal notice, necessary. To secure this some tact and patience are exercised on the part of the inspector.

7. METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Medical Men notify promptly, and have always helped me in every way; I take this opportunity of thanking them for the assistance they have rendered. Isolation in a great many cases is practically impossible amongst the poorer population, for a man with several children in a cottage of three rooms cannot isolate in such a manner to prevent the disease from spreading to other members of the family, and there is no Isolation Hospital in your District, except for paupers.

Sulphur Fumigation has been employed in the disinfection of houses, and in several cases the blankets have been disinfected in a 1 per 1000 solution of perchloride of mercury.

8. PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This year there has been a very large number of Scarlet Fever cases, but chiefly of a very mild character, for out of the 40 cases notified, only two deaths have occurred. Many of the cases were so mild that they were not detected till desquamation had commenced and some of them even attended the schools during that time spreading the infection broad-cast.

As regards one of the outbreaks, I am of opinion that several of the cases were not pure Scarlet Fever, but as Dr. Clement Duke, of Rugby (who is a great authority on infectious diseases) describes as a "disease intermediate in character, between Scarlet Fever and German Measles." The symptoms simulate those of Scarlet Fever, but differ in being of a milder character. The most distinctive difference appears to be that the furred tongue does not begin to peel on the 3rd or 4th day as in Scarlet Fever. I have myself noticed that several of the cases only presented some of the features of Scarlet Fever, whilst in some respects they simulated German Measles; I consider it is quite possible that these cases were instances of what Dr. Duke describes in his very able paper.

Diphtheria.—There were 13 cases notified, but not one death, showing the efficacy of the Autitoxin treatment, which I know has been used a good deal during the past year, it is rather costly and I would advise its being supplied gratis to your Medical Officers for the treatment of the poorer population, as is done in other Districts.

Some of the cases were of a mild character, and as you have no Laboratory in your District for making Bacterio-

logical Examinations, there must of necessity be many doubtful cases notified—for example Dr. Threst, M.O.H. to the County Council of Essex, says in one of his reports, that a Medical Man called him in consultation to a doubtful throat case and was strongly of opinion that it was not Diphtheria, but a Bacteriological Examination made by Dr. Threst proved otherwise, but the Medical attendant, even then remained unconvinced till a few days later two marked cases occurred in the same house, which proved the value of Bacteriology as an aid to diagnosis.

Cancer.—I am sorry to say this is very prevalent in your District and I have been endeavouring to find out the cause, but so far without success, it is no doubt a contagious disease, and more care should be used as regards the disinfection of the cases during treatment, as regards the bed-clothes and any discharge which may occur.

Phthisis.—This disease has also a very high death-rate, 1·64 per 1000, but I do not consider it is very prevalent in the District, but the low damp climate is very deadly to those affected, and many that would very likely recover if properly treated with plenty of fresh air in a dry healthy locality, succumb to the disease in this part of the Country.

9. VITAL STATISTICS.

The area of the whole District is 33,580 acres, with a population of 7990 according to the last census, the population according to the census in 1891 was 8632, shewing a decrease of 642, not in any way due to death-rate or birth-rate, but owing to the migrating of the agricultural classes to the larger towns. This I consider is becoming very serious and unless the landlords in the

Country Districts are able to provide better cottage accommodation for their labourers, I fear things will become worse instead of better.

In Table I, I have, according to instructions from the Local Government Board entered population as carrying out the yearly decrease according to the average during the previous 10 years.

The number of Births and Deaths registered in the whole District during the year 1902 :

Births, 207.

Deaths, 134.

BUNGAY	Births	Deaths	BECCLES	Births	Deaths
St. Mary	26	24	Workhouse .	7	22
Holy Trinity	55	29	Parishes ..	70	28
Parishes ..	49	27			
Totals ..	130	80	Totals ..	77	50

The Birth-rate for the whole District last year was 26·11 per 1000 of population, which is 1·46 more than the previous year.

The Death-rate was 16·1 per 1000 of population, which is 2·8 more than in the previous year.

Infantile Mortality (or deaths under 1 year). The rate was 92·60 per 1000 Births registered, which is 39·38 less than the previous year, this I consider is very satisfactory. In the town of Bungay the Death-rate per 1000 was 15·09. In Bungay District it was 13·16, showing an increase of 1·93 of the Town over the Country, while in the previous year the Bungay Country District was 1·31 greater than Bungay town. In Beccles District, not counting

those who died in the Workhouse, for though it happens to be situated in the Beccles District it receives all the paupers from the Bungay District, there were 28 deaths, shewing a death-rate per 1000 of 10·82.

Infectious Diseases.—Although the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases have been excessively high during the past year there has been no serious outbreak. I have received as many as 71 notifications of Infectious Diseases, but 13 were Chicken-pox and this is the first year this disease has been notified in your District. For the nine years preceding 1902, the average of notifications of Infectious Diseases have only been 31·2, the increase this year, after allowing for the 13 cases of Chicken-pox, is very considerable.

Table Shewing the Number of Deaths in each Month.

Months.	BUNGAY DISTRICT.		BECCLES DISTRICT.	TOTALS.
	Town	Country		
January ..	6	1	3	10
February ..	5	4	8	17
March ..	2	2	5	9
April ..	7	2	4	13
May ..	5	4	4	13
June ..	4	4	6	14
July ..	2	5	4	11
August ..	5	2	3	10
September ..	3	1	6	10
October ..	6	2	4	12
November ..	2	1	3	6
December ..	5	—	4	9

This Table shows that there is no particular unhealthy period of the year as is so often found in many Districts.

Zymotic Death-rate.—There were only six deaths out of the 71 cases notified, Scarlet Fever 2, Typhoid 3, Diarrhœa 1. This makes a Death-rate of only $\cdot 75$ per 1000 of population. The following are the Death-rates for the two previous years :

1900	Death-rate was	-	-	$\cdot 94$
1901	„ „	-	-	$\cdot 37$

Concluding Remarks.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, it will be observed from Table III, Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases are responsible for 17 deaths, *vide* Table IV. Considering the deaths caused by tubercle bacillus are considerably greater in number than those occurring from any other organism, it is therefore surprising that the deaths from tubercle attract so little attention, now that it is generally acknowledged they are as preventible, as deaths from any other Zymotic Diseases. With suitable open-air treatment to which persons would be admitted at an early stage of Phthisis much could be done as regards reducing the mortality from this disease—I do hope your Board will give this their most careful consideration.

By referring to Table IV it will be seen that Heart Disease and Bronchitis are far more fatal amongst the aged than any other disease mentioned.

Cancer, of which there are seven deaths, three of these occurred between the ages 25 and 65, the remainder 65 and upwards.

H. C. MENDES-GIBSON, D.P.H., Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1903.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending 31st December, 1902.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

The Town of Bungay.—The renewals to Sewers at the rear of Bridge Street have been performed, for a distance of about $23\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and several connections made with the Main Sewers under the direction and supervision of the Inspector. Six new Syphon Street Gullies with iron frames and grates to replace the old D-traps have been fixed and connected with the sewers.

The annual work of cleansing the open sewers and ditches has been performed.

The removal of night-soil still continues to be carried on satisfactorily. There are now in use about 700 Sanitary Tubs, in the majority of cases, they are emptied once a week and where it is found necessary twice a week, the number actually emptied last year was 32,974.

The Cowsheds and Dairies in Bungay and the District have been systematically visited, and found generally to be in a satisfactory condition, 126 visits were made to the Cowsheds, and 78 to the Dairies, etc. There are 28 registered Cowkeepers, and about 308 Cows.

Notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served in 46 cases, and were complied with in 42 instances, one case only was summoned for non-compliance with the Council's orders. The cottages and other premises have been visited 155 times. 32 houses were disinfected after infectious disease. Over-crowding in five cases was abated. Six applications for water certificates for houses re-built or erected were applied for and granted. Improved privies, and alterations to existing ones have been made in nine cases. Samples of water for analysis in seven instances have been taken and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. Two wells have been cleaned out, and two houses were closed, one of which is now pulled down.

J. O. REES,
Inspector.



TABLES

Appended to Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health for the year 1902.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1902 and Previous Years.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents register'd in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents register'd in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		Number				Rate.*	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births register'd	Number	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1892	8568	230	26·84	38	165·2	159	18·55	18	...	...	...	...
1893	8504	257	30·22	20	77·8	117	13·78	16	...	...	...	...
1894	8440	218	25·82	18	82·5	109	11·84	11	...	...	...	...
1895	8376	222	26·51	28	126·1	127	13·96	12	...	...	...	...
1896	8312	234	28·15	31	136·7	123	14·79	21	...	...	...	...
1897	8248	194	23·76	18	92·7	122	14·79	24	...	...	...	...
1898	8184	208	25·41	35	168·2	155	18·93	16	...	...	...	...
1899	8120	195	24·06	18	92·3	105	12·93	14	...	...	...	...
1900	8056	176	21·84	22	125·1	135	16·75	27	...	...	...	...
1901	7990	197	24·65	26	131·98	104	13·01	13	...	...	...	...
Averages for years 1892-1901	8280·4	213·1	25·72	25·4	119·84	125·6	14·93	17·2	...	...	...	...
1902	7926	207	26·11	19	92·60	134	16·9	22	4	...	130	16·36	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant person brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), **33,586.**

Total population at all ages **7,990**
 Number of inhabited houses **1,980** } At the Census of 1901.
 Average number of persons per house **4.03**

I Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District	II Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	III Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District
	DITCHINGHAM HOSPITAL	

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1902 and previous years.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 BUNGAY.				2 BECCLES.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1892	5763	154	108	26	2805	76	51	12
1893	5723	169	64	13	2781	88	53	7
1894	5683	146	71	14	2737	72	38	4
1895	5643	140	85	21	2733	82	42	7
1896	5603	159	80	27	2709	75	43	4
1897	5563	132	72	12	2685	62	50	6
1898	5523	129	106	28	2661	79	49	7
1899	5483	125	67	12	2636	70	38	6
1900	5445	111	81	15	2611	59	54	7
1901	5404	130	62	20	2586	67	42	6
Averages of Years 1892 to 1902	5584	139.5	79.6	18.8	2696.4	73	46	6.6
1902	5364	130	80	15	2562	77	50	4

- (a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be area of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.
- (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-residents.")
- (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the total of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1902.
WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality							
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards														
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	13	...	...	5	6	1	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	40	...	7	25	4	4	...	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Varicella ...	13	1	2	9	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	71	1	9	39	13	8	1	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district.
* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notification should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital At the Workhouse for Paupers within the District.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1902.
WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT 16
	All Ages. 2	Un- der 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and up- wards 8	BUNGAY 9	BECCELES 10	11	12	13	14	15	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	13	1	...	...	3	6	3	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other tubercular diseases	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, maglignant dis- ease	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	13	2	...	1	...	1	9	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	12	...	...	...	...	3	9	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	58	10	1	1	1	3	42	37	21	...	...	...	...	...	7
All causes	130	19	2	6	5	28	70	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	22

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I, as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I. The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(d) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from Epidemic enteritis; Zymotic enteritis; Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea; Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea; Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

(e) Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea."

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

